

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4246.

日五廿月四年九十二精光

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

四拜禮

號一廿月五英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,000,000
Head Office - YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKYO. KOBÉ.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
E. COLE, Esq.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
C. MICHAEL, Esq.
H. SCHUBART, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Paid up Capital \$324,374
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., J. Scott Harton, Esq.,
Chow Tung Shang, Esq., J. Lauts, Esq.,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903.

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Hankow.
Tientsin. Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.
PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000
Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office—NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.

F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.
LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VEXES ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at 2½ per annum.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2½ per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4½ " " "

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, ... Gold \$4,000,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000
Total Gold \$8,000,000
Capital and Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000
= \$2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 4½ per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 2½ " " "

HONGKONG—TEMPORARY OFFICE:
PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
CHAKLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1903.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1906.
Shanghai Tael.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.
Branches and Agencies:
CANTON. PEKING.
CHEFOO. PENANG.
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.
CHUNKING. TIENSIN.
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
2½ per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
" " " " 6 " "
" " " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " "
" " " 3 " "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON & C.	BENGAL A. L. Valentini	Noon, 23rd May	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	CHUSAN C. L. Daniel	About 23rd May	Freight or Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALACCA A. F. Street	Noon, 29th May	Freight or Passage.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI and KOBE	MANILA H. G. H. Lewellin	About 30th May	Freight or Passage.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	THIENSIN H. W. K. nrick, R.M.R.	About 30th May	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th May.
STUTTGART	THURSDAY, 11th June.
ROON	THURSDAY, 25th June.
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY, 9th July.
HAMBURG	THURSDAY, 23rd July.
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY, 6th August.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY, 20th August.
KIAUTSCHOU	THURSDAY, 3rd September.
BAVERN	THURSDAY, 17th September.

* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1903, at NOON, the Steamship "ZIETEN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain B. Wilhelm, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurements.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Just Received NEW STOCK of Summer Goods.
OXFORD, ZEPHYR AND AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS,
SOCKS, UNDERWEAR, TIES,
LINCOLN AND BENNETTS' SUN HATS, PANAMA HATS, STRAW HATS,
RAINCOATS, UMBRELLAS,
WATERPROOFS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1903.

GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

R. F. DALY,
Manager.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Laundry Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1903.

Intimations.

"I hear they want more



Bovril

is the best beverage;

because it not only stimulates, but tones-up and builds-up body and brain.

Added to gravies, hashes, stews, etc., BOVRIL makes them immensely stronger, richer, and more palatable and nourishing.

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LINE STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Fort Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Malacca, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A.1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yuzokibara and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

THE DISTILLERS Co., LIMITED.

GIN. WHISKY.
D. C. L.
"OLD TOM"
"DRY"
Per Doz. - \$16.50
Per Doz. - \$9.00

SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & Co.,
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1903.



AQUARIUS.

MERE FILTRATION is, as people are now beginning to understand, QUITE INEFFECTUAL for destroying the worst organisms that water may contain. — "Daily Telegraph."

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY use PURE DISTILLED WATER ONLY in the manufacture of ALL their TABLE WATERS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
AGENTS,
AQUARIUS COMPANY.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. * BATH TO EACH ROOM.
DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS.
POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE.
TERMS.—\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$65 to \$120 per month.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1903.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

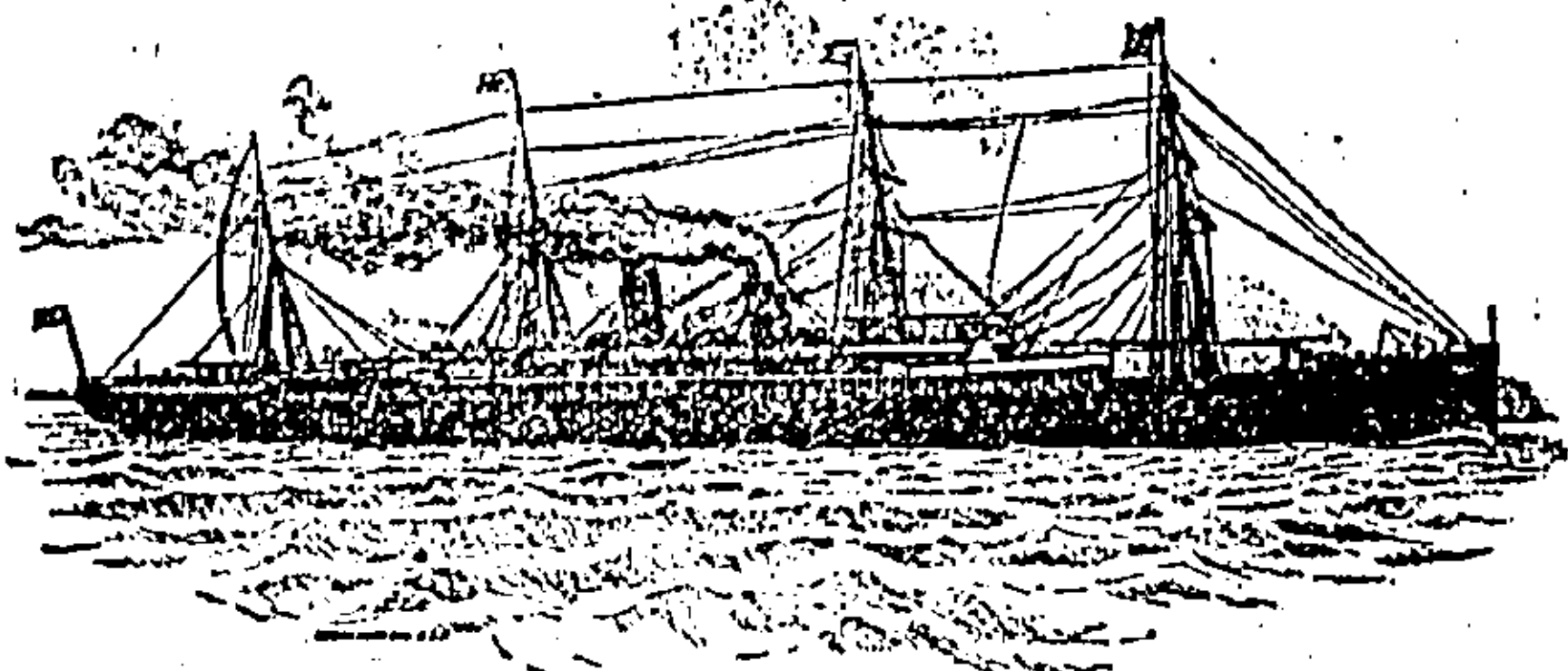
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1900.

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"GAELIC" FRIDAY, 22nd May at Daylight.
"HONGKONG MARU" SATURDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING" SATURDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
"DORIS" TUESDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU" WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at Noon.
"SIBERIA" THURSDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
"COATON" SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU" TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"KOREA" TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

The O. & O. Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S.	Tons	Sailing Date
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th May
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd June
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th June
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th July
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th August
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 12th August
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th August

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FREIGHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SEGORIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	2nd June. Freight.
STRASSBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	16th June. Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	30th June. Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	14th July. Freight.
WURZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	28th July. Freight and Passengers.
ADENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	11th August. Freight.
NUBIA	NEW YORK VIA PORTS.	31st May. Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S.	Tons	Captain
"HONAM"	2,363	John D. Jones.
"POYAN"	2,363	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN"	2,363	A. W. Dixon.
"HANKOW"	2,363	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,363	J. J. Lusitana.

Departures from HONGKONG to Canton daily at about 7 A.M., 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. except Saturdays at 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only.

Departures from CANTON to Hongkong daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S.	Tons	Captain
"HEUNGSHAN"	1,998	W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. } Sunday Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7:30 A.M. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S.	Tons	Captain
"LUNGSHAN"	219	T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7:30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S.	Tons	Captain
"NANNING"	369	R. D. Thomas.
"SAINAM"	388	B. Branch.

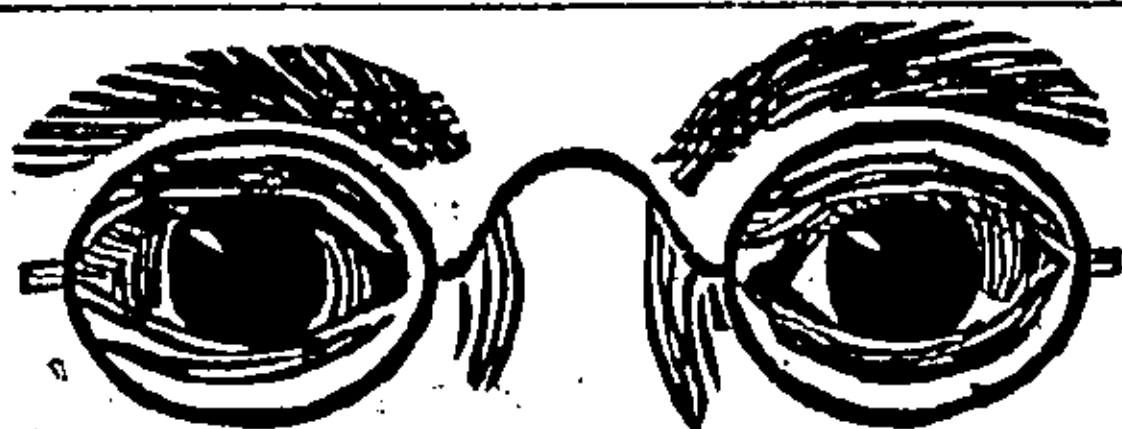
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.; and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

Intimations.



THE HISTORY

Of impaired and lost eyesight, cataracts and other diseased conditions of the eyes is generally associated with delay in getting first glasses, cheap spectacles, tramp spec, bungling of incompetent and the indiscriminate wearing of others' discarded glasses.

ONLY ONE PAIR OF EYES

To last a life time. Keep them healthy and enjoy comfortable and perfect vision to the greatest age by getting your glasses fitted by

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

Consulting Room: No. 16, Queen's Road Central.
Entrance through Mr. R. Houghton's Tailoring Establishment, nearly opposite Hongkong Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED SHIPMENT

H. J. HEINZ & CO.'S
CELEBRATED

PICKLES AND PRESERVES AND THEIR OTHER

57

"GOOD THINGS"

KNOWN ALL THE WORLD OVER.
UNEQUALLED FOR TASTE AND QUALITY.

HEINZ'S SWEET PICKLES
HEINZ'S APPLE BUTTER cannot be surpassed.
HEINZ'S BAKED BEANS

TRY HEINZ'S AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

CAN BE OBTAINED AT YOUR GROCERS.

DANG CHEE SON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, SOUTH CHINA
(Wholesale dealers only).

Hongkong, 4th May, 1903.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for
DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,
VIENNA,
THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,
The Price of which has been reduced to
FIFTY CENTS per piece.
BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.,
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

954c

"HER-
CU-
LEX"

for

Nerve

Weakness

"HER-CU-LEX" is the latest invention of Dr. Sanden, the pioneer of Self-Treatment with Electricity. Popular throughout the world as a natural, common sense remedy for Nerve and Brain Exhaustion, Indigestion, Constipation, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Declining Vigor, Urinary Weakness, Sluggish Organs, Impotency, etc.

Not "a cure-all" but an ideal cure for all disorders or weakness resulting from overwork or excess of any nature. It is simple, harmless, convenient; has a perfectly constructed battery enclosed in comfortable cloth case. Worn about the waist nights, or during the evening, the mild, soothing currents invigorate the nerve and vital centres, awaken dormant nerves, strengthen relaxed muscles and induce natural secretion of the vital fluids. This improves digestion, enriches quality of the blood and accelerates its circulation, and has a direct beneficial influence upon the bowels, regulating their action in a natural way. Used during a period of rest, it conforms with the processes of Nature in every way.

Dr. Sanden's method of self-treatment WITHOUT DRUGS, is the only self-treatment consistent with natural law and appeals to reason and common sense as filling a long felt want among those who are neither sick nor well, who are "all run down," and just dragging along in a half hearted manner; also, to those who have concluded that drugs cannot cure them. With ordinary care, "HER-CU-LEX" will last for one year; is not bulky, makes no noise and is as comfortable as your clothing. If you are weak or otherwise ailing, send for Dr. Sanden's latest book, "Health in Nature," free upon request, securely sealed.

Every weak man should read it. It will prove interesting to you, as it has to others who had despaired of recovery by other means. Send at once and write name plainly. Address, mentioning this paper.

FREE BOOK
All orders from Hongkong and vicinity sent free, post paid, via Parcel Post.

Sanden Electric Co., Dep't J.,
No. 51 Main St., Yokohama, Japan.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573c

Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency and
Acidity of the Stomach.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Late Dakin, Grickhank & Co., Ltd.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. Net \$5.00 per Cask ex
Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. Net \$3.00 per Bag ex
Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

[18

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

[595d

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

PHOTOGRAPHER, CRAYON PORTRAIT
PAINTER, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHY in all its Branches.

Groups and Interiors a Speciality.

Large Selection of Views.

TOP STORIES, 41 and 43, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1902.

[1399d

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS
AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S
KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.
"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE-YEARS"
guarantee given to every purchaser.

20, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Building.

401

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISINFECTANT

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

SOAP

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the OFFICE of the Company on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1902.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, until SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Both Days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.

By Order, A. H. MANCELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1903. [589c]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 303, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

For the E. W. ORMISTON, Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong Agency.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

For the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, H. FIGER, Manager.

For the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

For the GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

For the BANK OF SOUTH CHINA.

For the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1903. [604c]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that for their convenience the PLANS of the proposed New Buildings to be erected in the Jockey Club Enclosure are now on view in the Office of Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, 8 Pavane Road Central.

In the event of any Member having a suggestion to make, it is hoped that he will do so, in writing, on or before NOON on SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd instant, on which date the Plans will be removed.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [595c]

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1903-1904.

SEALED TENDERS in DUPLICATE will be received by the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER until NOON on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1903, for the supply of TEA (1st and 2nd qualities) for the use of H.M. Navy, for one year ending 31st August, 1904.

Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Victualling Store Officer's Office.

Samples to accompany Tenders.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

H. S. VAUGHAN, Victualling Store Officer.

Hongkong Victualling Yard, 18th May, 1903. [607c]

KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY, CAUSEWAY BAY.

HAVE always on hand for hire Waters and China Ponies suitable for hacks or carriage work by day, week, or month.

Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.

G. W. GEGG, Manager.

Telephone 64.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1903. [608c]

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

司公美華

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE Company's OFFICES are established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite DOUGLAS PIER.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [543c]

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

FOR DISEASE OF THE CHEST.

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstructed Coughs, or Colds and those afflicted with diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, and all Chemists.

Intimations.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to hold me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver-Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc.—Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust it forever after. It cannot disappoint. Effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists here and everywhere and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., LTD.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS RETURNED FROM HIRE AND THE PROPERTY OF GENTLEMEN LEAVING THE COLONY.

WERNER	...	8450
BORD	...	285
SCHIEDMEYER	...	250
NEEDHAM	...	380
DORNER	...	375
R. P. CO., LTD.	...	350
R. P. CO., LTD.	...	300
CHAPPELL	...	225
RONISCH	...	400
H. & MULLER (SEMI-GRAND)	...	350
RACHALS	...	700

and SEVERAL OTHERS all made for the Climate with full Iron Frames and in Good Order.

CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [415c]

TSU FAN DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.

Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, 50, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1296c]

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [419c]

Consignees.

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INDRAPURA" FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1903. [1266c]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, VLADIVOSTOCK, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1903. [874c]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MORAVIA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here, unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1903. [571c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NANKIN."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Kurachi, ex S.S. *Kangra*.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [4c]

S.S. "OCEANIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Malapan*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, the 16th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [1004c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

McGREGOR BROS. & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [500c]

Consignees.

FROM EMDEN, HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ARAGONIA."

Captain Fern, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1903. [588c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, HAMBURG, AND LONDON via STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE."

Captain R. E. Bindloss, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims for damage must be sent in before the 26th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 2.15 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [593c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANTON."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUETZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [4c]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"STUTTGART."

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903. [653c]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903. [612c]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU."

The above Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903. [1c]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"No cases of plague were known at Shanghai, and during our stay of three weeks the crew were all well and healthy."

"In May, 21st, at 8 p.m., B—the head waiter (European) was taken suddenly ill with fever, temp. 104°; and showed all symptoms of plague. At midnight, the second saloon steward was taken ill with same symptoms as B's. Their temperatures came over 105°. These men occupied the same cabin, and on having the cabin stripped I found two dead rats (just decomposed) under their bunk."

"The store-room, in which was stored rice from Bombay for use of native crew, was also cleared, when many dead rats were found between and under the wooden gratings, having died while eating the rice."

"On arrival at Hongkong, where plague was very bad, the two cases were landed, the ship kept in quarantine for twenty-four hours and fumigated. Forty-eight hours after arriving, twenty-four temperatures came over 105°. A Lascar sailor native was seized with plague and died in hospital. The day after leaving port, another Lascar was taken ill and died suddenly of swellings, &c., but it is doubtful whether it was plague."

"The two Europeans recovered after five weeks in hospital. No other case happened after, and everybody enjoyed good health."

"B—, I heard, visited a Japanese house of ill-fame at Hongkong, on afternoon of 27th, where three of the women died of plague shortly after his visit."

"Remain, &c."
"J. W. VIBERT."
"Comdr. P. O. COROMANDEL."

The long period of incubation, viz., twenty-four days, excludes the possibility of the head waiter having contracted the disease in Hongkong from the Japanese prostitutes. There was no plague in Shanghai. The history points rather to something having been taken on board from Hongkong, and it is not unlikely that while she was lying at the wharf in Kowloon some infected rats from the shore got on to the ship, plague being prevalent in Kowloon at the time."

In connection with illness of the first Lascar, it was discovered that while the store-room was being cleared he had stolen some of the rice, and it was thought that this was the cause of his attack of plague."

PART III.

PLAQUE IN ANIMALS OTHER THAN RATS.

1. In many reports from China in connection with plague, mention is made of pigs, oxen, buffaloes, and chickens dying either before or at the time of a plague epidemic. The Chinese believe these deaths to be due to plague. To clear up this point, a question was asked with reference to it in the Chinese letter to medical men, and the answers, in a number of instances, confirmed the mortality among pigs, oxen, and chickens, but as to whether it was actually due to plague or not was in a position to give a positive opinion. No evidence, past or present, being obtainable in this direction, and no opportunity of examining the affected animals and fowls in China arising, it was necessary to settle the question of susceptibility to plague on other lines, and it was decided to do so experimentally. Was it possible or impossible to cause plague in chickens, pigs, and cattle by feeding or by inoculation with infected material derived from human plague?

2. In connection with experimental work of this kind it is to be noted that Staff Surgeon Wilms, of the Imperial German Navy, records, in his report on the epidemic of bubonic plague at Hongkong, in the year 1896, the following observations:—

"A monkey that chewed and sucked a piece of sugar-cane infected by a pure culture of the bacillus died in five days of the disease. The post-mortem examination showed very slight congestion of the intestine, and swelling of the mesenteric glands and of the spleen."

"A pig ate the spleen of a man that had died of plague; the animal lost flesh rapidly, suffered from diarrhoea, and died of plague in twenty-two days. The post-mortem examination showed hemorrhages in the abdominal walls, the inguinal glands were swollen to the size of a hazel nut and bluish red in colour, the sub-maxillary glands were swollen to the size of a hazel-nut, the mesenteric glands were swollen to the size of a bean or hazel-nut, and of a bluish colour; there were hemorrhages in the mesentery, with much congestion and swelling of the stomach and intestinal walls, hemorrhages in the mucous membrane, and swelling of the intestinal follicles; the spleen was enlarged, and the lungs were engorged with blood. The plague bacillus was found in the interior of the organs, in the glands, and in the blood. Another pig, inoculated subcutaneously on the abdomen with a small fragment from a bubo, died of plague in forty days. The appearances on post-mortem examination were substantially the same as those just described."

"Two cats that ate portions of a bubo were ill for seven days, and became very thin, but recovered."

"Fowls that swallowed fragments of organs and matter infected with pure cultures died as a rule after three or four days. Plague bacilli were found in the blood and organs."

"Pigeons were immune to subcutaneous inoculation."

And further:—

"In the beginning of August, 1896, on board of two steamships carrying pigs to Hongkong from the island of Hainan and from Fokien, respectively, a large number of pigs died. A great many died also after they had been landed at Hongkong. Post-mortem examination of the bodies of this animal showed the same morbid appearances as in those killed by giving them plague-infected organs to eat, the appearances being most marked in the intestinal tract. A bacillus was cultivated from the blood and the intestinal glands which was not to be distinguished from the plague bacillus found in man; it killed mice, guinea-pigs, and rabbits when these were subcutaneously injected, and produced in these animals similar pathological changes. This observation is of importance for this reason, that the Chinese are extremely fond of pork, and breed pigs in very large numbers."

3. These were very important experiments, but their paucity severely admitted of any generalisation on them without confirmation on a scale that would place the matter beyond dispute."

There was no need of experimenting on cats, because if the epidemic in Capetown was proved by bacteriological examination, that cats and fowls suffered from plague. Dr. Wilkinson, of Diollet in North Formosa, mentions that during the plague epidemic there some cats were found by the Japanese laboratory officers to contain plague bacilli."

4. For the purpose of the present research a sufficient number of pigs, calves, sheep, monkeys, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and water buffaloes were selected, and each was either inoculated or fed with plague material. As the investigation proceeded the interest excited by the unexpected discovery of the readiness with which plague could be caused by feeding with plague material, a fact which has a new and important bearing on the manner in which plague spreads."

Kits and guinea-pigs were employed to further test and confirm the nature of the disease produced than was evidenced by finding plague bacilli in the animals and birds experimented on."

Cultures of plague bacilli on the usual media were not employed in this investigation, it being considered that plague material in its natural state would be nearer what occurs in nature than artificial cultures on agar. The nature of the cultures on which cultures were employed were for the inoculation of some guinea-pigs with bacilli isolated from the internal organs of a sheep, pig, and hen, in order to furnish additional evidence that the microbes so isolated were plague bacilli."

Cultures from the internal organs of some of the animals experimented on were made and examined, particularly from calf No. 6, sheep No. 4, hen No. 7, pigs No. 7 and No. 8, and monkey No. 4, and a goose and pigeon. The cultures corresponded to the characteristics of ordinary plague bacilli, while those of Pig No. 7, and sheep No. 4, inoculated into guinea-pigs caused their death in two and three days with plague bacilli in their blood."

The result of the experiments demonstrates that pigs, calves, sheep, monkeys, hens, pigeons, and ducks are more or less susceptible to plague of a fatal nature; that they take the infection by feeding as well as by inoculation; that the type of plague induced by feeding is usually septicemic, and that the intestinal and urinary tracts contain plague bacilli."

5. The following is a brief summary of the experiments greater details being entered into later when dealing with each animal.

Pigs.

Nine experiments were made on fifteen pigs. Of the nine experiments, five consisted in feeding nine pigs with plague material. Two were subcutaneous injection of plague material into two pigs. Two were scarification of the skin of four pigs, and rubbing on to the scarified skin plague material."

Of the nine pigs fed—

(a) Three were fed on material derived from plague cases.

The three died of plague on the 36th, 30th, and 28th day respectively after feeding. They had rise of temperature on the 14th to the 15th day, but beyond this they remained apparently quite well, with no diarrhoea, until a day or two before death, when they appeared to be somewhat feeble on their legs and inclined to stagger. The post-mortem appearances showed congestion of the organs, congestion and hemorrhagic condition of most of the lymphatic glands, especially of the throat and neck in two out of the three cases, and patchy inflammation and hemorrhages into the mucous membrane of the large intestine. Plague bacilli were present in the blood, spleen, kidneys, bladder, and intestinal contents."

(b) Three were fed with organs and blood of a pig that had died of plague induced by feeding it with the organs of a buffalo calf that had died of plague by inoculation with plague material.

One pig died on the 4th day after feeding, the other died on the 13th day. The pig which died on the 4th day, though its organs swarmed with plague bacilli, can scarcely be counted as a death due to plague alone, as it was evidently suffering from typical swine fever. The other presented similar post-mortem appearances to a and b, the lymphatic glands being congested and hemorrhagic and the large intestine hemorrhagic. Plague bacilli were present in both pigs in blood, spleen, and glands."

(c) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 7.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 17th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood."

Both pigs were injected subcutaneously with plague material.

One pig died on the 14th day after injection. The glands of the body were congested and hemorrhagic. The internal organs of body of stomach, small intestine, and large intestine were healthy. Plague bacilli were present in the blood."

The other pig was killed on 15th day after inoculation. The seat of infection had necrosed and sloughed, but animal beyond this was apparently well. Post-mortem appearances seemed to indicate that animal was recovering. All the organs were very pale, but glands were enlarged and congested. No plague bacilli were present in blood, but a few were present in spleen, glands of neck, and in kidneys."

Of the four pigs scarified on the skin of abdomen and then vaccinated—

(a) Two pigs were vaccinated by rubbing the organs of Pig No. 7 (Exp. 27) on to the scarification.

One pig died on the 9th day, the other on the 15th day. Temperature rose in both pigs on the 4th day. Post-mortem showed lungs to be pneumonic in patches, mucous membrane of stomach, small and large intestines healthy. Plague bacilli in organs, lungs, and kidneys."

(b) Two pigs were vaccinated by rubbing the organs of buffalo calf (Exp. 11) on to the scarification.

One pig died on the 9th day, the other on the 16th day. Temperature rose in both pigs on 16th day. Both had congestion of eyes and untended gait before death; one suffered from diarrhoea. The pig that died on the 9th day showed at the post-mortem healthy intestines, lungs, and kidneys, showed inflamed large intestines and lungs with pneumonic patches. Plague bacilli present in the blood of both."

5.—CONCLUSIONS FROM EXPERIMENTS ON PIGS.

(1) Pigs take plague by feeding, subcutaneous injection, or by scarification of the skin and vaccination with plague material."

(2) The plague material may be from a human source, or from another animal, such as a pig, a buffalo, or a fowl."

(3) When plague is caused by feeding, the type is septicemic, the parts chiefly affected

are the lymphatic glands and the mucous membrane of the stomach and large intestines. Death may take place as early as the 4th day or be delayed over a month. Plague induced in this way from animal to animal is quicker than from a human source."

(4) When plague is caused by subcutaneous injection or by scarification, the mucous membrane of the stomach and large intestines are seldom affected. In three out of the four pigs scarified there was patchy pneumonia."

(5) With exception of high temperature, there is seldom any other symptom to show that the pig is ill with plague. There is occasionally congestion of eyes and discharge from them."

(6) During the last twenty-four hours or more there may be staggering gait. The only certain method of diagnosis is by post-mortem and microscopic examination."

7. Seven experiments were made on eight calves.—Of these, three were fed with plague material. One was injected intraperitoneally with plague material. Two were scarified on abdomen and the scarification smeared with the plague material."

Of the three calves fed—

(a) One was fed three times with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 22nd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around; glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy."

(b) One was fed twice with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 10th day after first feeding, and fifteen days after second feeding, mucous or gelatinous swelling in floor of mouth. No marked congestion of organs. A few plague bacilli in blood and in lymphatic glands."

(c) One was fed with blood from calf No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal."

(d) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and beyond an elevated temperature, enlarged and painful lymphatic glands, and loss of weight, showed no other signs of illness."

(e) One water buffalo calf was injected twice with plague material from a plague case, and was in a comatose and dying condition on the 9th day after the first injection, or the 7th day after the second. The calf was killed. The inguinal, axillary, and cranial glands were much enlarged and hemorrhagic. Plague bacilli in enormous numbers in these glands, blood, contained very few plague bacilli. Intestines normal."

The one injected intraperitoneally with plague material from a plague case died in thirty-six hours. Ill in calf and pupillal glands congested. Plague bacilli.

Of the two calves scarified on abdomen, and scarifications smeared with plague material from Water Buffalo calf No. 5—

(a) One, nine months old, died on the 6th day. Large quantity of peritoneal fluid in abdomen containing plague bacilli. All the organs of the body deeply congested. Mucous membrane of intestines covered with hemorrhagic patches. Glands enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic. Plague bacilli in blood and gland."

(b) One died on the 9th day. Glands congested, but not hemorrhagic. Mucous membrane of large and small intestines inflamed. A few plague bacilli mixed with other organisms in blood, spleen, and glands."

The fact that plague affects cattle is important in the matter of raw hides, which at one time were supposed to carry plague."

8. Twelve experiments were made on eleven hens. Of the twelve experiments eleven consisted in feeding twenty-nine hens with plague material. One consisted in subcutaneous injection of plague material into two hens."

Of the twenty-nine hens fed—

Eight were fed with plague material derived from human plague cases. Of these three died, one on the 11th day, one on the 15th day, and the third on the 19th day."

Six were fed with plague material derived from a hen dead of plague. Three were affected. The three died two days after feeding."

Three were fed with plague material derived from a calf dead of plague; one of the three died in two days."

Two were fed with material derived from a pig dead of plague; one died in two days. One was fed with material derived from rat dead of plague; died in two days."

Nine were fed with plague material—three from monkey, four from pig, two from rat—with no results."

Two hens were injected with plague material from a human plague case. One died in two days, the other in fourteen days. All the hens that died had plague bacilli in their blood."

9.—OTHER BIRDS.

9. Nine experiments were made on various birds, twenty-eight in number. Of these, seven were pigeons, six were turkeys, six were geese, six were ducks, three were small red-backed birds."

(a) Two were injected intramuscularly with a c.c. of a bouillon emulsion of pneumonic plague lung. Both died within twelve hours, plague bacilli being found in their blood."

(b) Two in one cage were fed with the internal organs of hen No. 4 (Exp. 7), which had died of plague from feeding with an emulsion of a plague bubo. One pigeon died in twenty-four hours, and plague bacilli were found in blood and spleen. The second one remained well for sixteen days, was fed with glands of pig No. 16, and died two days after with plague bacilli in blood and spleen."

(c) Two in one cage were fed with organs of duck and pigeon which had died of plague. One pigeon died in less than thirty-six hours, the other pigeon in less than thirty hours. Plague bacilli were found in the blood of both."

(d) One was fed with gland of pig No. 16 (Exp. 74), which had died of plague from natural infection. Pigeon died on the third day, with plague bacilli in blood and spleen."

Of the six turkeys—

Six in one cage were fed with internal organs of hen No. 4 and hen No. 5. Hen No. 4 had died of plague from being fed with plague material from a plague case. Hen No. 5 had died of plague from intramuscular injection of plague material from a plague case. One turkey died three days after first feeding, and fourteen days after second feeding. In both plague bacilli were in the blood and spleen."

Only one was seen to take the food. Dr. Hunter writes since my departure that two other turkeys died of plague on the 40th and 47th day after the first feeding or on the 37th and 44th day after second feeding."

Of the six ducks—

(a) Three in one cage were fed with plague material from a case of plague. One died on the 18th day with plague bacilli in blood and spleen. The other two remained well, but subsequently I hear from Dr. Hunter, died of plague forty-seven and fifty-four days after feeding."

(b) Three in one cage were fed with internal organs of hen No. 4 (Exp. 7), which had died of plague from being fed with material from a plague case. One duck died in twenty-four hours, another in two and-a-half days, and the third in seventeen days. All showed plague bacilli in blood and spleen."

Of the six geese—

(a) Three in one cage were fed with a portion of a bubo from a plague case. One died on the 11th day with plague bacilli in blood and spleen. The other two remained well, but one subsequently, I hear from Dr. Hunter, died of plague on the 38th day after first feeding, or on the 35th day after second feeding."

Of the three redbacks—

Three in one cage were fed with gland of calf No. 1, which had died from being fed with plague material from a plague case. Two redbacks died on the 4th day with plague bacilli in blood and spleen."

Seven monkeys were experimented on in two series. In one series, two were inoculated with blood of rat which had died of plague; one was fed with a banana smeared with the blood of the same rat which had died of plague; and one had the same rat placed in its cage. All four took plague; the two inoculated died on the 6th and 7th day, the one fed died on the 6th day, and the one placed in contact with the dead rat died on the 10th day. The four monkeys in the first series showed symptoms of illness about the same time."

There was no difference in the post-mortem appearances in the cases, whether infected by inoculation, feeding, or contact with plague material, and they were all cases of septicemic plague. The experiment demonstrates that rat plague is communicable to the higher animals."

The exact manner in which the monkey with the plague-infected rat in its cage became infected it is difficult to say. It may have been by self-inoculation caused by scratching, or by infection of the mouth, the fingers of the monkey becoming infected by touching the rat, or it may possibly have been due to fleas from the monkey passing to the rat, or the fleas of the monkey passing to the rat and then again setting on the monkey."

With the object of endeavouring to settle this point in the second series, two monkeys were placed in specially constructed cages along with rats dead of plague, but so separated as to prevent any possible contact. The cages each consisted of three compartments, the middle compartment being separated from those at each end by rails which, while permitting small objects to pass between them, effectually prevented the monkey in the compartment at one end putting his hand through to reach or touch the rats in the compartments at the other end."

The walls of the cages were constructed of mosquito wire netting, which prevented fleas or mosquitoes in the cage getting outside, though they might readily pass from one compartment to the cage to the other."

In one cage a monkey was placed in one compartment, and a rat sick of plague in the compartment at the opposite end. This rat was covered with fleas; taken out dead three days after, there were no fleas on it. The monkey on the fourth day had a temperature of 103° F. It became dull, did not eat and was evidently sick, with its head down, breast, and with its hand to its head, but after this illness had continued for nearly a week, it recovered."

In the other cage a monkey was placed in one compartment, and four dead rats in the compartments at the opposite end. The monkey on the third day had a temperature of 103° F. It also became dull and was evidently sick, but in a few days recovered."

Dr. Hunter writes that one of these monkeys, he does not state which, died of tuberculosis fifty-two days after having been experimented on. A third monkey was fed with a banana smeared with blood of a rat which died of plague, but it remained quite well."

11. Three dogs were fed with plague bubo, but, apart from a rise in temperature of one degree, remained well; subsequently to my leaving Hongkong they were fed on four occasions, but remained quite resistant."

[Paris, 12 to 19 deal with details of experiments on various animals and birds.]

20. CONCLUSIONS.

From the foregoing experiments it is evident:—

1. That plague material from Man will give plague to:—

(a) Pigs by inoculation (Experiment 12 and 15)

(b) Calves by inoculation (Experiments 3 and 4) and by feeding (Experiments 1 and 2)

(c) Hens by inoculation (Experiment 17) by feeding (Experiments 6, 7, 64)

(d) Ducks by feeding (Experiment 35)

(e) Geese by feeding (Experiments 36 and 37)

(f) Rats by feeding (Experiments 62, 63)

(g) Sheep by feeding (Experiment 10)

2. That plague material from Pigs will give plague to:—

(a) Pigs by inoculation (Experiment 26) by feeding (Experiments 21, 27, 54)

(b) Hens by feeding (Experiment 58)

(c) Pigeons by feeding (Experiment 75)

3. That plague material from Calves will give plague to:—

(a) Calves by inoculation (Experiment 24) by feeding (Experiment 42)

(b) Pigs by inoculation (Experiment 23)

(c) Hens by feeding (Experiment 44)

(d) Rats by feeding (Experiments 9, 10, 35, 43, 65)

4. That plague material from Man will give plague to:—

(a) Hens by feeding (Experiment 30)

(b) Ducks by feeding (Experiment 37)

(c) Geese by feeding (Experiment 38)

(d) Pigeons by feeding (Experiment 39)

(e) Rats by feeding (Experiments 20, 48)

(f) Pigs by feeding (Experiment 59)

(g) The plague material from Rats will give plague to:—

(a) Monkeys by inoculation (Experiment 33)

(b) Monkeys by contact (Experiment 37)

(c) Monkeys by contact (Experiment 38)

(d) Hens by feeding (Experiment 68)

5. That plague material from Monkeys will give plague to:—

(a) Monkeys by feeding (Experiments 50, 51, 55)

21. Not only, then, can the infective material from man infect pigs, calves, hens, ducks, geese, rats and sheep, but their infective material can also in turn infect one another. More than this, the infective material of a plague case can cause plague in monkeys, and the infective material of a monkey with plague can give rats plague. What is here proved to be the case with experiments in monkeys, namely, that rat plague is communicable to them by feeding, inoculation, contact and without contact with rat plague material, is likely also to apply to man."

Plague is consequently not a disease confined to man. The infective material from him is liable, if eaten by rats or other animals, to give them plague, and they in their turn are likely to spread it among the animals and poultry of the farm-yard or house-yard in which these are kept, and again pass it on to man. The rat is apparently the most important agent in disseminating plague. It has relations both with man's house and with the premises on which the animals mentioned are kept. To both it is attracted by food, and should infective material be in either place its susceptibility to plague by feeding on infective material, from whatever source derived, is likely to favour its chance of being attacked with plague, and when attacked, it generally carries the disease elsewhere."

22. A fact to be noted is that after the infection enters the body by the alimentary canal, a considerable period sometimes elapses before the animals show any marked signs of illness. In the case of pigs it is sometimes over a month, and it appears to be occasionally the same in regard to sheep, calves, turkeys, ducks and geese. Anyone not conversant with this might readily come to the conclusion that the pig was insusceptible to plague and get rid of it before the sickness had time to develop. This long period, not of incubation, because if the animal's temperature is carefully taken its system will be observed to be out of order, but of absence of visible signs of disease, is important in relation to the interval which elapses between cases of plague in endemic centres. It is probably one of the bridges of many which connect the intervals common in these regions between the attacks in man. In this connection it may be remarked that the descriptions of the mode of life of the inhabitants in the endemic centres of plague in Persia, India and China, are alike in representing the very intimate association of the animals and poultry and the people in their houses, each and all living together generally in the same dark and unventilated hut. Now that such animals and poultry are known to be susceptible to plague, that the symptoms are ill-defined, and that the illness may be of more or less chronic type and thus be unrecognisable except to those who are looking for it, the endemicity in these regions becomes more explainable. It may also be that the virulence and type of the disease is connected more or less with the passage of the plague organisms through these animals."

23. The remaining subject for consideration is the comparative ease with which the animals and birds experimented on took the infection by the mouth and alimentary canal. The facility of this mode of infection raises a much wider question, namely, whether plague is not more frequently acquired by swallowing infected food, solid or liquid, than has hitherto been thought to be the case. When it is found that such different constituted animals as monkeys, pigs, calves, sheep, rats, hens, ducks, turkeys, geese and pigeons contract plague by feeding on food which has previously been infected, it is difficult to suppose, though it is possible, that man is not likely to be infected in the same way. It is important that this avenue of infection should be guarded, and that henceforth in all preventive measures against plague, precautions to prevent the bringing into the markets of infected food should be taken. The monkey is the nearest approach to man of the animals experimented on, and though one of the feeding experiments was unsuccessful, the other, viz., smearing a banana with the blood of a rat that had died of plague, caused the death of the monkey from plague in six days. Taken in conjunction with the recorded experiment of Staff Surgeon Wilms, in which a monkey that chewed and sucked a piece of sugar cane infected with a pure culture of the bacillus died in five days, the experiment leaves no doubt as to the susceptibility of the monkey to contracting plague in this way. There are no recorded instances so far as I am aware, of plague in man being caused by infected food, if Dr. Graves' statement of his having known it to be caused by diseased chickens be excepted; but I take it that this has been rather due to enquiry in this direction not being pursued owing to the preponderating influence of assigning most of the cases to inoculation. In China, where pork is the chief article of a meat diet, the fact that pigs are subject to plague is of great importance, and has always to be borne in mind when dealing preventively with the disease. The part that the plague-infected rats play in the spread of the disease is more not unlikely to be due in many instances at least to the infection of food stuffs, solid and liquid, the examination of the intestinal contents, urine, and mucus of the mouth of infected rats showing plague bacilli in a certain proportion."

It would be a very rare occasion, even in China, for an infected rat to be eaten, though curious enough Dr. Patron, of Chin-chiew in Fokien, refers to a man who was believed to have contracted plague by having eaten a rat which had fallen from the rafters in a dazed condition. The rat was cooked before being eaten."

24. Having settled the question as to whether other animals besides rats suffer from plague in the affirmative, it is necessary to state that other epizootics prevail in Southern China, and that even though pigs and oxen are dying in a village where plague is prevailing, it need not be from plague. During my short stay at Hongkong I was able by the assistance of Dr. Gibson, the veterinary surgeon, to examine cases of anthrax in cattle, pig typhoid in pigs, and a septic and glandular disease of an infectious character in cows, which is in some respects similar to rinderpest, and evidently due to a minute diplococcus. I had no time to enter fully into an investigation of this disease, my chief concern being to determine whether it was plague or not, but its frequent prevalence and fatality demand a searching investigation into its causes and prevention. I should recommend facilities being given to Dr. Hunter and Dr. Gibson to that end."

In Hongkong there is one large dairy farm in which Australian and English milk cows are kept. The farm was established in 1889, and since 1896 the animals have suffered more or less from an epizootic which has proved very fatal. It has always appeared during the plague season. The late veterinary surgeon came

important affair in this, if it can be arranged with the English Foreign Office, that the medical part of the English Consulate, might submit a weekly bulletin as to the infected towns or villages in his district in Southern China. In places where no Consul is stationed, arrangements might be made with some of the leading medical missionaries for a similar bulletin, and it might also be possible, with the concurrence of Sir Robert Hart and the Chinese authorities, for a weekly bulletin on this subject to be sent by the medical officers of the Customs of the different districts.

Information thus obtained would be of valuable, and would allow the sanitary authority of the Colony to act with precision and effectiveness.

6. By the Venice Convention protection is sought to be obtained by medical inspection of the passengers and crew of every vessel coming from an infected port, by taking the names and addresses of the passengers, and by subjecting them to their houses to medical surveillance for a period of ten days. The combination of measures is excellent, and well adapted to the conditions existing in Europe, but it is not suitable for Hongkong. The Chinese have a number of native boats, which are used for the purpose of carrying passengers, and which are not subject to the same medical surveillance as the larger vessels. It is not possible to obtain information from these boats, and the very large number of persons to deal with daily. By ten days' time the surveillance would become impracticable and useless. Similarly any attempt to quarantine for ten days persons coming from infected districts would be utterly impracticable. But though neither medical surveillance nor quarantine is feasible in Hongkong, yet it is not advisable to dispense with all precautions having reference to the protection of the Colony from the importation of plague. Thousands of immigrants coming from infected localities arrive in the Colony, and are permitted to take up their residence without any precaution to screen out those that may be infected. The same may be said of other passengers coming from Canton and its neighbourhood, the West River and delta, and other infected centres in the provinces not far from Hongkong. These dangers require to be met.

7. In a memorandum dated March 20th, I suggested to the Government of Hongkong the following:

A modified system of inspection should, I think, be introduced during the first months of the year. Ships and junks coming from the Chinese coast, more particularly those coming from districts in which plague is known to exist even in the slightest degree, should be boarded by sanitary officers previous to their admission to the harbour, to ascertain if there is sickness of any kind on board; and if there is the slightest suspicion of sickness, whether supposed to be infectious or not, and there is no medical man on board, the ship or junk should be visited by one of the medical officers assigned to the port for that purpose. Such medical officers, and in fact all the Port Health Officers, should be part of the Sanitary Department, and should report direct to the Medical Officer of Health. Hongkong has no Custom House Officers who could have performed this duty. I am, however, informed by the Harbour Master that three or four boarding officers would be insufficient for the purpose. I am further of opinion that the Canton steamers—native and European—should, during the first six months of the year, carry at their companies' own expense a medical man, who might be a Chinese graduate, educated at the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, to examine the Chinese passengers on route and report to the boarding officers. All ocean and river steamers with surgeons on board should, on certificate of surgeon countersigned by the captain as to freedom of ship from infectious disease then and on the voyage, be allowed to pass without any medical inspection, even if from an infected port. The Health Officer of the Port should, however, possess discretionary power.

"These arrangements are quite different from placing passengers and ships from infected districts under observation at a quarantine station, and they do not attempt medical surveillance once a passenger has landed. They are simply a routine system against actual or suspected cases. The system of neither surveillance nor quarantine, and it neither followed by either of these. The sick or suspicious only would be dealt with, and taken to hospital or to the isolation station for observation; all others would be freely passed and without delay, greater care being taken with those boats coming from districts in which it is known by the bulletins suggested that plague exists.

"Special measures should also be taken for the systematic destruction of rats on incoming steamers and junks from infected ports or the Chinese coast, and which go to the wharves or into the docks. The junks and steamers, and the cargo in mid-stream need not be dealt with, but need ships in transit, provided the precautions referred to in my previous memorandum for the prevention of rats coming on shore from the ships and boats which are moored to the shore are rigorously and properly enforced."

It is not in regard to plague alone that the Colony is exposed to outside infection. In the annual report for 1896, Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, points out that exclusive of plague 50 per cent. of the cases of infectious disease in the Colony in that year were imported by the shipping, few having been detected until after they had been under the care of a resident practitioner. Every year similar instances can be cited.

It will be gathered from this statement that the measures taken, if any, are not sufficient to prevent importation of disease, and that in consequence the Colony is subject to a much risk of being attacked by outbreaks of infectious disease, and to a considerable cost in dealing with these outbreaks when they occur.

8. The system of medical inspection now in vogue is not protective. The Health Officer of the Port is only called upon to inspect a vessel or make inquiries as to the health of those on board when it comes from a port which has been declared infected as well as on all ships from Hongkong. The two measures will bear no comparison. Medical inspection deals with the sick or those suspected to be sick on board, and the delay caused by this and the disinfection of the ship if necessary is counted by hours, and in the event of no sickness by less, whereas quarantine deals with the ship whether infected or not, and the delay is counted by days. Ten days is placed as the maximum by the Venice Convention, and those that have not agreed to the terms of the Venice Convention may fix any period they may think fit. In the case of the inconvenience to the ship is very slight, while in the other it amounts to a serious hindrance to trade and great financial loss to shipping.

With regard to the arrival of vessels with sickness on board which is infectious, the vessel carries a surgeon, but in the case of ships with no surgeon it is not likely to be reported, an omission which may be due to design or ignorance, but which it is often impossible to determine. Whether from the one or the other is immaterial so far as the result is concerned, for the mischief is done before the case comes to the knowledge of the authorities, as there is no boarding of the vessel, and no inquiry as to its health conditions or the occurrence of sickness on board during the voyage, until after the vessel has communicated with the shore and its passengers have landed and dispersed. It will thus be seen, that apart from plague, the system by which the Colony is supposed to be protected from outside disease is far from satisfactory. The machinery, moreover, by which the health of the port, such as it is, is carried out is also unsatisfactory in that the two medical officers are in private practice, which may be an excellent arrangement for a small port, but not for one the size of Hongkong, which is not much behind London as regards the number of vessels and amount of tonnage that are entered and cleared.

9. These officers would at the same time give a supervision over the food supply which is being brought into the Colony in junks, especially with reference to slaughtered pigs and other animals.

That an inspection of certain food supplies coming into Hongkong is probably needed may be surmised from the fact that in June, 1902, it was reported from a reliable source that dead pigs were being sent in a junk to Hongkong for sale, and though a close watch was kept by the police on shore the dead pigs were not discovered.

The experience showing the susceptibility of pigs to the plague point to the advisability of inspection, while observations in the slaughter-house as to the existence of disease in some of the animals slaughtered emphasise the importance of a careful examination of everything suspicious not in the ordinary manner but also by the microscope. For this purpose there should be attached to the animal department a small laboratory for the use of the veterinary surgeon. More elaborate investigations could always be referred to the bacteriologist of the Colony.

10. In addition to the inspection in immigrants I would advise that emigration be supervised by the Sanitary Department. In view of arrangements should be made that the emigrant houses are known, registered, and kept under special control; that they are inspected daily; that their sanitary condition as regards cleanliness, superficial area, cubic space, sunlight, and ventilation is thoroughly looked after; that a proper register of the names of the inmates is kept by the emigrant house keeper; and that the state of health of every emigrant in the Colony is also known; and this can only be obtained by regular medical inspection of the emigrants in the emigrant houses and immediate compulsory notification of any sickness, whether infectious or not, by the emigrant house keeper.

11. Coming to the internal causes, it is impossible to remove, except gradually, the structurally insanitary houses which have been described and which promote the continuance of plague, but it is not impossible to at once appoint a staff which shall be exclusively engaged in dealing with plague in the human being or in rats, and which shall pay special attention to the removal of those conditions known to be directly connected with the spread of plague. By this means the disease can be kept with a moderate limits, and both public and disturbance of trade be prevented.

12. The first remedial measure which it is advisable to adopt is the employment of a small but specially organized staff, well trained to deal with plague, and not to be dependent on a supply of untrained men hurriedly collected, who are practically useless, and accordingly very costly.

A small but special Plague Department under the control and direction of the Medical Officer of Health has sufficient duties to perform to keep it fully occupied, both during the plague season, and in the autumn and winter, when there is little or no plague.

As stated in my memorandum of March 20th, the plague work should be independent of the ordinary sanitary routine of the day, and the efforts required a special establishment which can work in conjunction with the Sanitary Department and get the benefit of its assistance. But the two should not be amalgamated to the degree that one set of duties are lost in the other. Director and executive head of both should be the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony. His time must not, however, be occupied with clerical work, which should be relegated to a capable head clerk, or, if necessary, several clerks working in his office. I would recommend that the weekly bulletins received by the Government, and all official correspondence relating to the health of the Colony to outbreaks of disease in other countries should be sent direct to the Medical Officer of Health; while official documents relating purely to administrative work should be addressed to the administrative president of the Sanitary Board.

13. The duties of the special Plague Department, summarised, are—

(1) The discovery, location, and microscopic examination of plague cases, whether—

(a) Rat plague.

(b) Human plague.

(c) The tracing out of the history of the human plague and the connection with others, if any, of each case, and the following out the course of rat plague.

(d) The removal and disinfection of clothes, &c. If no person were permitted during the plague season to remove furniture from any house without a certificate granted by the Police or Sanitary Department, a check would be placed on the wholesale removal of infected clothing and furniture which now take place from one house to another.

(e) The examination of contacts and disinfection of the contacts' effects.

(f) The vacating of buildings.

(g) The special destruction of rats and the cleansing of infected buildings.

(h) The seeing that infected buildings and adjoining buildings are made rat-proof, and that air and light are admitted into these buildings. Much good work can, in many instances, be done by windows so situated as to let light and air into the room. It is necessary to make the houses rat-proof, for no sooner is one house cleansed on account of infected rats than another in the vicinity has to be cleansed because infected rats are found in it, and so the process goes on. There is a continual creeping up in different houses in the same block of rats which are infected. The cleansing and pouring of carbolic acid down the rat-run has only a temporary effect on the house, and can have

no permanent preventive effect in regard to recurrence later on in that house, or in checking the migration of rats through their burrows in floor, walls from house to house, while there are at times communicating from house to house. New houses are, for this reason, usually exempt from plague. It is in the footings of the walls that the rat runs and communication from house to house are usually to be found. The filling up of the rat runs in the footings with glass and cement, and a 3 or 4 inch layer of cement on and at the sides of the footings and on the floor, are necessary to render the ground floor safe.

(i) The careful supervision as regards cleanliness and freedom from rats of the houses provided by Government for people removed from any block of buildings.

(j) The boarding of vessels when required, and inspection of sick persons.

(k) The establishment of an isolation station for the observation of any sick persons coming by boat from an infected district.

(l) The inspection of the quays and reporting to the Harbour Master any relaxation or infringement of the regulations relating to precautions in the harbour to prevent rats from coming on shore.

(m) The general destruction of rats in godowns and elsewhere. For this purpose several of Claydon's machines for pumping gas would be useful. The distribution of rat poison in the storm water channels, houses, stores, quays, &c.; the superintendence of the work of the rat-catchers; the preparation of cultures of *Danysy bacillus* and its distribution.

(n) The special destruction of rats in infected areas. One important observation stands out prominently in these investigations. It is that, whether in the towns and villages of China or in Hongkong itself rat plague precedes human plague, and from this observation the preventive measure is obvious, viz., whenever and wherever rat plague occurs it is important to deal at once with the infection, and not to wait until a number of human plague cases have occurred. The principle involved is to be in front of human plague. Rat plague is not only a sign that human plague will sooner or later occur, but it is so intimately connected with human plague that if the rat plague is dealt with effectively human plague will not occur to any great extent.

(o) Preventive inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic.

(p) The careful inspection and examination of the conditions of pigs and poultry which are being brought from infected districts as advised by the weekly bulletins.

(q) The keeping of the necessary registers and notices, also bulletins received from Southern China, and the issuing of the weekly reports.

14. These duties, it will be seen, are distinct from the ordinary routine of the Sanitary Department, which is occupied chiefly in matters relating to the scavenging and conservancy of the City of Victoria, the villages, and Kowloon; to the abatement of nuisances, &c.; to the drainage of houses; and to the dealing with cases of smallpox, cholera, &c., and with other infectious diseases. It is only the latter duties that could be combined with those of plague prevention.

Neither do the duties in any way touch the larger sanitary questions of the Colony, such as the distribution of the water-supply and its purity, as apart from the constructive work, the maintenance of the sewerage and its flushing arrangements, the laying out of streets, public and private, projecting new streets and scavenging lanes, improving the line of old streets, the reservation of open spaces, the construction of healthy houses, the space to be left in and about buildings to secure free circulation of air, the reservation of land for public purposes, and the provision of markets, baths and wash-houses for men and women, and of public and private latrines and urinals. Nor do they include the abolition of cubicles without windows nor the larger questions relating to insanitary property. There are areas, such as No. 5 district, in which nothing short of acquiring the property, compensating the owners, and demolishing and reconstructing, can improve the sanitary conditions, and there are others in which the conditions can be gradually improved. There is also the very important duty of preventing what is actually even now taking place, of insanitary areas springing up in the town, and of blocks of buildings being erected to contain hundreds of inmates without the owner of buildings being obliged to provide for each house a latrine in the backyard, and for every block a public latrine with a proportional number of seats to the number of inmates the block is likely to contain.

15. These sanitary duties, which are now more or less carried out by different and independent officers, are not co-ordinated under the Head of a department, and do not and cannot under present arrangements receive the attention which they absolutely require, and it is obvious that a Sanitary Board meeting frequently and having a President who, as it happens, is usually a member of the Executive Council, but who is not expected to devote his whole time to the duties or even the greater portion of his time, who has no administrative or executive powers other than carrying out the decisions of the Board in meeting, and who is not on the Executive Council of the Government, cannot give the continuous and detailed attention to the sanitary requirements which the rapidly growing City of Victoria on one side of the harbour, and the town of Kowloon on the other, demand.

16. The result is that notwithstanding the efforts of the Government since 1894, and the excellent work done by Dr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health of the Colony, whose sanitary duties are both administrative and executive, a combination which is too onerous when plague also has to be dealt with, the housing in Hongkong according to Mr. Chadwick is no better, but rather worse than it was twenty years ago, when he first visited Hongkong, while in sanitary matters generally it is evident that there is an absence of a continuously progressive, prospective, and controlling policy, culminating in scarcity of water and the general unsatisfactory condition of municipal matters referred to in this report. All constructive work is excellent and worthy of the Colony, whether it relates to water supply, sewerage, roads on the hill-side, the slaughter house or animal depot, while the general scavenging of the streets is the best in the East, and is remarkably good considering the conditions under which it has to be carried out.

17. With a full recognition of these good works, there still remains the fact that the existing arrangements are inadequate for the sanitary requirements of the Colony. All matters relating to sanitation should be centralized and dealt with by one department, viz., a Public Health Department, which should be administered by an officer who should devote the whole of his time to such duties, and who should be ex-officio chairman of the board and head of the department. This officer, whose functions would be that of a Sanitary Commissioner, should be a medical man specially trained and skilled in sanitary affairs and responsible to the Government for the efficient administration of the department, just as the Director of Public Works is responsible for his.

18. As regards the housing in Hongkong, it has been fully dealt with by Mr. Chadwick and me in our report of May 14th, 1902, a copy of which is appended. The report which is signed by us with the assistance of Dr. Clark at the

request of the Government of Hongkong, includes, among other Public Health measures, the necessary alterations in the law to secure reduction of over-crowding of people and of crowding together of houses; the dealing with insanitary property and houses unfit for habitation; the removal of windowless cubicles; and the prevention of the construction of insanitary houses and of the formation of insanitary areas. In connection with the treatment of unhealthy areas it may be stated that the Portuguese Government in Macao has obtained excellent results by the demolition of some of the worst plague-infected areas and rebuilding on sanitary lines.

It may be observed that as most of the land in Hongkong has been leased out by the Crown for 99 years, and is frequently changing hands as a matter of speculation, and restriction of the enactment to property recently leased by the Crown would, as it has done in former Ordinances, paralyse sanitary reform, and should be carefully avoided. It is highly important, also, that those growing parts of the Colony which have been only sparsely built upon, such as Kowloon and its suburbs, should be planned out with streets of proper width and with scavenging lanes, and that each house built should have provided at its rear a suitably sized backyard independent of the scavenging lane, and no block of houses should be permitted to be built without the builder providing sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation for the male occupants of the block, and there should be attached to such latrines arrangements for washing and disinfecting the utensils of the house used by the women and children.

19. Other causes favouring the continuance of plague are the dumping of dead bodies into the street and the surreptitious removal of clothing and furniture from an infected house to a healthy one. In the one case the house and in the other the articles of clothing escape cleansing and disinfection, and are liable to retain the infection. Both are very difficult to deal with, but the removal of infected articles might be checked by not permitting any furniture, &c., to be removed from a house in the plague season without a written permit from the Police or Sanitary Office while the dumping would be lessened or the authors discovered by a well-organized Plague Department systematically and promptly tracing out the circumstances connected with cases of plague.

The systematic examination of rats in the port and the quarters to be specially watched, as it will mark out the infected districts or district.

The distribution of handbills in Chinese among householders, merchants, storehouse keepers, employers of labour, junk owners, and others, explaining the causes and symptoms of plague, the dangers connected with it, the importance of notification of sickness to the Sanitary Department in order to prevent the disease spreading, and the ordinary measures of prevention, would assist in dispelling the present ignorance on the subject, and would likely have a more or less beneficial result.

20. Outside the Sanitary Department and in the domain of hospital administration, which is already admirably controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the Colony, is the Government Infectious Hospital, to which plague patients are sent for treatment. This hospital was not originally built for the purpose for which it is now used, and is consequently deficient, in many respects, in the accommodation necessary for such institutions even though it has been supplemented by a number of excellent mat-sheds and also by the Hospital Ship, the "Hygeia."

It was provided rather for an emergency than as a permanent infectious hospital. There are no detached and suitable observation wards in which a patient suffering from fever of a suspicious character can be isolated with absolute safety, and with separate attendance, until it is determined whether the disease is plague or not. A patient of this kind cannot be placed in a plague ward, or even in the plague hospital block. Without suitable and properly situated observation wards in connection with the hospital, the isolation of suspicious cases, or of cases which it is considered necessary to isolate for a certain period, and which may have been taken from board ship or from shore, is very much handicapped if not rendered impossible. There is also no proper accommodation for nurses. If a nurse is required for a female plague or smallpox patient, she has to be taken from the General Hospital and is subjected to much inconvenience if she is to remain in it as it is most desirable she should, in the Infectious Hospital, for nursing plague patients, and at the same time residing in a general hospital could not be countenanced. There are also no special quarters outside the hospital block for the wardmasters or for the resident physicians, one of whom should always be on the premises. There are, moreover, no separate blocks for small-pox or for cholera, and it is quite possible, as happened in 1902, that small-pox, cholera, and plague may be prevalent at the same time.

It is necessary, therefore, a well-arranged infectious hospital that separate buildings be provided for each of these diseases, both for Europeans and Chinese. In the near future the accommodation for Chinese suffering from infectious disease will be materially improved by the new Tungwa Hospital, which is being built on modern principles, close to the infectious hospital. The new Tungwa Hospital will meet a distinct want, but it is advisable that the Government Infectious Hospital should also be re-modelled as soon as possible. The existing building would do well for the accommodation of the staff and as the administrative block of an enlarged and more modern hospital, with extensive observation wards in a convenient but well-isolated position.

21. In connection with the Emigration Service, which is a service of crowds of coolies, there should be an observation station, for with such large numbers of emigrants, amounting to over 100,000 yearly, returning to Hongkong from different foreign ports, it must occasionally happen that the ship arrives infected. Many of the ships bring good and sometimes over 1,000 at a time. The Health Officer of the Port instanced the necessity of an observation station in the case of the "Changebow," which arrived from Singapore in 1901, and which on arrival was found to be infected with cholera. The patient was sent to hospital, but owing to there being no observation station the other passengers had to be accommodated in junks while the ship was being cleansed and disinfected, an arrangement which was most unsatisfactory, as the passengers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and there could be no proper sanitary arrangements for them. Moreover, as it was advisable, under the circumstances, to keep them several days under observation, men, women, and children were mixed up in the junks, which in a few days became most insanitary. There is nothing to prevent a similar occurrence in the future unless special provision is made beforehand for these contingencies.

There is at Kowloon, on the small island of Mawan, the old custom house, which has come into the possession of the Hongkong Government since the recent addition of new territory. It is admirably situated and, with a few alterations, well adapted for an isolation or observation station, and it is accordingly recommended to be fitted and used for that purpose.

22. In conclusion it may be stated that the remedial measures depend on what is known

of plague, modified by the local conditions.

In this report it is shown that the whole of Southern China is more or less infected with plague.

11. That the proximity of Hongkong to such an extensively infected area brings with it considerable risk of infection, and that that risk is increased by the fact that the population of Hongkong largely belongs to the Province of Kwangtung, that Hongkong is largely dependent on this province for its food supply, and that Hongkong is the chief commercial centre for this part of China.

12. That plague is endemic in Hongkong quite apart from any possible re-infection.

13. That the endemicity in Hongkong is mainly dependent on the following—

(1) Infection among rats.

(2) Infection of the soil in rat-holes.

(3) Insanitary condition of the interior of the house, especially in relation to the cubicle system and the darkness, dampness, and bad ventilation of rooms, and overcrowding, with its attendant insanitary evils.

(4) Infection of clothes of people who have died of plague and whose articles of clothing have been removed before disinfection.

(5) The practice of dumping dead bodies in the street and thus effectually concealing the infected houses.

The remedial measures as regards external causes consist in controlling as far as possible the avenues by which infection is introduced into the Colony. For this control it is necessary for the Government to be regularly informed as to where plague exists, but even with this information it will be recognised that, with the southern coast of China in the neighbourhood, Hongkong is continually subjected to the risk of re-infection, and that no amount of precaution which is within the bounds of practicability can do more than lessen that risk so long as Chi takes no action.

In regard to internal causes the remedies lie in the creation of a special plague organization to combat plague, and the centralization of all sanitary matters into a Public Health Department, with a trained medical man skilled in sanitary matters as its administrative chief, who shall be ex-officio President of the Sanitary Board, and who shall be responsible to the Government for the efficient administration of the department.

By these measures an effective control will be obtained over the outbreaks of plague, and it will be possible to deal gradually but effectively and on a commensurate scale with the numerous problems connected with the housing question and the general insanitary condition of Hongkong which serve to perpetuate the continuance of plague in the Colony.

W. J. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
December 22nd, 1902.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 7/16
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/8 1/16
D'Amato 4 months' sight	1/8 1/16
ON BERLIN, (demand)	1/8 1/16
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	2/18 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/18 1/2
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	41 1/2
Credits, 30 days' sight	42 1/2
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
On demand	127 1/2
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	71 1/2
Private to days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	83 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.67
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael	63.60
Rat Silver	25 3/16

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa New	Per chest @ 900/920
" Last Year	@ 900/980
" Oldest	@ 1,010/1,040
Patna New	@ 1,010
RENARES NEW	@ 1,007 1/2
PERSIAN (PAPER)	Nominal

Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [599]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VINDOBONA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here, unless notice to the contrary be given immediately. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns, after the 28th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [598]

Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SOLOMON, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1903, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SALAZIE," Captain Aubert, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 1st June, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [1000]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON Commencing SATURDAY, the 23rd May, 1903.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Success of the Season ALVA THE GREAT, Premier Modern American Magician, Ventriquist and Hypnotist, Supported by MDLLE. REUX, THE PARISIENNE THOUGHT-READER.

THE GIRL WITH BLACK HAIR, A PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

AND M. DE VARVILLE, The Famous Spiritualistic Medium in modern American Magic presenting THE BRIGANDS' BOX.

A SIMLA SCAUSE, The Dramatic Illusion "SHE," or only a dream, in which a lady is consumed in flames, and all the latest novelties in the MODERN AMERICAN MAGIC.

POPULAR PRICES. \$3, 2, and 1.

Plans of seats to-morrow morning at Robinson's and Seats can be booked from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m. under the direction of E. J. CHARD.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [595d]

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. NEGRI SEMBILAN GOVERNMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS WANTED.

1. Applications will be received for the Post of qualified ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the NEGRI SEMBILAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, FEDERATED MALAY STATES. Salary \$1,188 per Annum with Annual Increments (to be granted subject to conduct being satisfactory) as specified hereunder, and free furnished Quarters and allowance for Lighting.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 1st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	On 4th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GOPACK"	On 9th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 15th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 20th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 27th June.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"PATROCLUS"	On 25th May.
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 31st May.
LIVERPOOL via GENOA	"HYSON"	On 20th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"ANTENOR"	On 23rd June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"ALCINOUS"	On 27th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"PELEUS"	On 14th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.

S.S. "PATROCLUS" left Shanghai 21st inst. at daylight and is due here 24th inst. a.m.
* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"TELEMACHUS"	On 17th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	22nd May.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	22nd "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TSINAN"	22nd "
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	23rd "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	26th "
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	1st June.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

Hongkong—Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	Saturday, 23rd May, at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	Saturday, 30th May, at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	May 22, 1903.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	R. P. Craven	June 14, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	W. E. Craven	July 14, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

12666

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 24th May.
FOR ANPING*	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Saito	WEDNESDAY, 27th May.
FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	MONDAY, 1st June.
FOR FOOCHOW*	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

* Via Swatow and Amoy.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
HONGKONG-MANILA,
REDUCED SALOON PAS-
SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$25. RETURN, \$40.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivaled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer

"KWONG CHOW,"

1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 5.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey. Meals \$1 each. The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1903.

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

THE Steamship

"CHU KONG,"

Capt. Mason. Departures from HONGKONG to MACAO, Daily, at 7.30 A.M. SUNDAY including. Departures from MACAO to HONGKONG, Daily, at 2 P.M. SUNDAY including.

This Steamer is the fastest and has Superior Cabin Accommodation.

FARES:
1st Class.....\$1.50
2nd "......70
3rd "......30

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 42, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

1903. About
"CHARLES TIBERGHIE" 15th June.
"MACDUFF" 10th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivaled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROSETTA MARU	N. Tate	3,876	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 11 A.M.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3,869	TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAFLAIX & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1903.

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND
VLADIVOSTOCK.
Calling at GENSAN.

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA,"

Captain Deinar, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN-
GOON, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ

AND PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS,
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"

Captain Tosoni, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, P.M.

For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princo's Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1903.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA,"

Captain Cobol, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princo's Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.

A Steadiness and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL TRANSPORT LINE.

STEAM FOR NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HEATHFORD,"

will be despatched on or about 5th June. For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
General Agents for China.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1903.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS.)

THE "Shire" Line.

S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"

shortly expected, will have quick despatch. The American Asiatic S.S. Co.'s

"NORMAN ISLES,"

will be despatched on or about MONDAY, the 15th June.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.



Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

(per inch.)

One week.....	\$ 2.85
One month.....	7.20
Two months.....	13.00
Three ".....	20.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts.....	5 per cent.
6 ".....	10 "
12 ".....	25 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. \$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

Hongkong.

Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.
PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK,
INCLUDING:—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,
Frected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanics sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—2, Ice House Road,

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to
W. STUART HARRISON.

A.M. INST. C.E.,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow—Per Thales, 22nd inst., 9 A.M.
Macao—Per Honam, 22nd inst., 9.30 A.M.
Bangkok—Per Mackay, 22nd inst., 10 A.M.
Bangkok—Per Tientsin, 22nd inst., 10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Hailong, 22nd inst., 10 A.M.
Macao—Per Hungshan, 22nd inst., 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne—Per Tientsin, 22nd inst., 3 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Portland, Or.—Per Indrapura, 23rd inst., 10 A.M.
Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma—Per Victoria, 23rd inst., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuora—Per Bengal, 23rd inst., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per Shensi, 23rd inst., 4 P.M.
Macao—Per Hungshan, 23rd inst., 1.15 P.M.
Namsao—Per Tientsin, 23rd inst., 5 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 26th inst., 1 P.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuora—Per Zlatar, 27th inst., 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, B.C.—Per Altonian, 27th inst., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Malacca, 29th inst., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Zafiro, 30th inst., 9 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tutuora—Per Salas, 2nd June, 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 2nd June, 11 A.M.

High Class

Gentlemen's
Outfitters.

EVERYTHING

UP TO DATE.
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,

28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.

High Class

Gentlemen's
Outfitters.FAMED FOR
SHIRTS.

28, Queen's Road.

HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EVERYTHING

FOR

Ladies' and Children's wear.

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENTS' HOSIERY

AND OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

May 5th.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.